

had in himself, one-half of the inferior or native blood, which was just as strong in him, and likely to transmit its inferior quality through inferior dams, as his own share of the good blood which he had drawn from his sire, and thus there is little progress made in improvement from this mongrel bull. Still he is better than a "native" bull, and should be used when a better one cannot be had. The same result will occur from breeding those grade animals among themselves. The inferior blood is quite as apt to strike out among them as the superior, of course an incongruity appears in their various characteristics.

Prof. Agassiz says: "You see, therefore, that the security of desirable animals for breeding which is not extended to the grand parents is no security at all, because the qualities of the grand-parent may crop out at any moment. What I say is not a mere matter of theory; I have experimented upon that point over and over again, and I wish that all who take an interest in this matter would repeat those experiments, so as to satisfy themselves that here is one thing worthy of consideration."

Quotations of like import, from equally good authors, might be extended, almost indefinitely; one more however is all we can afford space for to-day.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring says: While I would avoid animals that have defects from injury, I would also avoid those that have natural defects. What then? Here is a bull with a straight rump, high head, even shoulders, deep through his heart, his skull properly balanced, and his quarters very large—he is a good breeder? There comes the question. And that is where the man is obliged to get underneath the hide of the animal, inside of his brains, and find out, as Prof. Agassiz has just whispered to me so significantly his *temperament*.

Why animals have their moral sense, and their intellectual sense, and their sentiments, just as we have, and there is just as much difference between the calm, sagacious, well-behaved, prudent bull, and one that is constantly quarrelling, frightening, tormenting and destroying the temper of the flock—a mere pest of the herd—as much difference as there is between the man who sets a good example, to mankind, and one who sets a bad example to mankind. So that a breeder in selecting a male animal for the purpose of breeding horses or cattle, or what not, must be able to understand, by a sort of intuition, what the temperament of his animal is—especially.

VALUABLE SIDER.—One of our exchange says: "Robert Batchelder of Salisbury, N. H., has a flock of sheep, which during the Winter were housed in a place where their wool became filled with hay seed. They have been out to pasture for several weeks past, and the excessive wet weather has caused the seed to sprout, and they are now bearing about with them a crop of grass two inches in length."

The Newburyport (Conn.) *Herald* beats the above "all hollow." Hear it: "A similar case was reported at Dogtown some years ago—the sheep were yarded and lived all Summer by feeding off each others' backs, and in the Fall a good crop of hay was cut which kept them through the winter!"

The spots on the surface of the sun, first observed by Galileo, and by him supposed to be clouds, were long ago demonstrated to be cavities or openings in the sun's luminous atmosphere. A still further advance towards a full explanation of these spots has recently been made by French and English observers. It has been ascertained, in the first place, that they are owing to upward and downward currents in the sun's atmosphere; next, that the interior dark core of the sun is a nebulous gaseous mass of high temperature, but of feeble radiating power, while its light-giving atmosphere is of lower temperature, but of great radiating power; and, thirdly, that planetary attraction has some connection, though as yet not exactly determined, what with the formation and disappearance of the spots.

Chief Justice Chase, with Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase was entertained in a brilliant evening party at Richmond, on Friday evening, last by Judge Burnham, of the Hastings Court. Dancing began at 10 o'clock, the music being furnished by the band from Camp Grant. The *Whig* says that "while upon two floors dancing and mirth held sway, in the parlors Chief Justice Chase was conversing with the guests of a less gay turn. He received all presented with the quiet dignity of an old-fashioned gentleman. Next to him, in point of interest, was Gen. Stoneman, the new commandant of this Military District, clad in plain black, and as easy in party attire as in farmer-like garb which he wears at headquarters. He was accompanied by his wife, who seems just the companion he ought to have selected for life. Although the festivities continued until a much later hour, the Chief Justice and his party left about 12 o'clock."

King Theodore, it is stated, advised his captains to attack the British by night, but they declined, and descended to their deaths by daylight. Had they obeyed, they would have had a new proof of the power which science can bring to bear in aid of slaughter. Sir Robert Napier had with him an apparatus for employing the magnesium light on a grand scale. At a distance of 600 yards a bewildering blaze of light would have been thrown into the eyes of the Abyssinians, and the British, themselves in impenetrable shadow, would have shot down their enemies at leisure.

Vermont Daily Transcript.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

Our Western Correspondence.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA,
June 3 1868.

Dear Transcript.

From Indianapolis to this place is 74 miles on the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railway. The road runs through one of the richest farming regions in the State, and is otherwise important, being a section of the Through Line between St. Louis and New York. The road is elegantly equipped but is in rather bad odor among railroad men on account of its refusal to *pool rats* with other roads connecting with it. It claims and collects full local passenger and freight rates, on all business done over the road. On this and most other railroads in the State, the passenger rates are four cents per mile for greater or less distances and no discount. Notices are posted in each car "children over 5 and under 12 years of age will be charged full fare. Conductors will enforce this rule without discrimination." This is poor encouragement to marriage, by parties intending to travel this way, and for this reason or some other many people are moving *west* in canvas covered wagons and camp by the way-side when nightfall overtakes them.

Terre Haute is situated on the Wabash river, in the western part of the State, at a point a little above where the river divides the State from Illinois. Steam flat boats ascend the river to this place and 75 miles higher up to Lafayette. I saw one of these line boats of this city yesterday with its bow resting on the shore. Many of your readers have seen the Adirondack of Lake Champlain. The architects of that vessel did not pattern from this one, this is not any such boat. Fort Harrison prairie extends for a considerable distance above and below this place and is about five miles wide on either side of the river. The soil is a rich sandy loam with gravel sub-soil. Occasionally a large rock may be seen, but like the prairie soil of Illinois, the trees do not spring spontaneously from it in very great numbers. What I have seen of the prairie soil of Illinois is unlike this, as that is a very dark loam and contains little or no gravel. It is with difficulty that the best and highest polished steel plows are used in many places in Illinois on account of clogging. No other plows could be used. Here too the cast steel plow is universally used and generally turns the

The old "National road" crosses the Wabash at this place, which fact undoubtedly had much to do in influencing the building of the city here. It was intended by this great thoroughfare to connect St. Louis with Washington. It was commenced in Maryland, was Meadized and completed, to near the east line of this State, and graded through Indiana to Vandalia, Illinois. Sections of the road were Meadized in this State and Illinois, in many places upon the prairies by very coarse gravel some eight inches deep, taken from the low sub-soil, in the absence of rocks. Before the work became completed it was vetoed by Van Buren, and was abandoned by the General Government to the States. The road bears evidences of great expense and thoroughness in construction in the extensive cuts, considerable fills and chiseled blocks of stone, even for the smaller sluices. This road has been of great benefit to this section of the State, and will long endure as an evidence of the liberality of the government in constructing it.

This beautiful city aided by these facilities and improvements, contains about 20,000 inhabitants and is rapidly increasing in population. Many large and elegant chiseled stone, and brick blocks have recently been added to the city. The horse cars are drawn by two mules instead of one. The water is abundant and of good quality. Water for bathing purposes is obtained at the Terre Haute hotel, from an artesian well 1750 feet deep, and is found to be beneficial for various diseases. Considering soil, location and surroundings this is the prettiest city I have seen in the west.

Some three or four miles back from the river at this point, heavy bluffs arise and run nearly parallel with the river. The soil beyond the bluffs changes to red clay as a general thing with some sand. The growth of timber here is natural and very heavy, indicating strong land. There are no high hills nor field stone and but few ledges at remote points. The features of the country are not rough but rolling. Indiana as a whole is a heavy timbered State with but little underbrush. There is a thriftiness in the timber which we do not see in New England. The forests are patronized by oak, maple, hickory, beech and ash trees. There is also considerable sycamore interspersed. This is all hard timber and each is of the very best quality. White oak and hickory which would be very valuable in Vermont is used here for firewood and is of little account. During some seasons large quantities of maple sugar are manufactured. The sycamore trees are very tough and winding and are of but little value. There are some black wal-

nut, butternut and sassafras trees; popular is plenty here and the trees grow large, tall and thrifty. In the absence of pine, hemlock or other soft wood popular is generally used for house building and fence boards. Occasionally bass-wood trees may be seen growing.

Fruit trees are numerous and grow tall and thrifty—all kinds of fruit trees grown in northern latitudes are found here. The peaches on the trees are now as large as a man's thumb. Strawberries are cultivated on an extensive scale and have been in the market for some time.

Winter wheat is exclusively sown, and the fields never looked better than now. The crop is more to be depended upon here than on the Illinois prairies; there, the chinch bug has made sad havoc for a number of years until last year, and this year, the farmers being encouraged, have sown to greater extent. In northern Illinois, Spring Wheat is the only safe crop, as the Winter Wheat kills out in the winter—Corn is raised every where and is the most reliable crop West.

Irish potatoes are grown very profitable here but will sprout again and grow the second crop if the first is not harvested when ripe. In all field crops the soil produces abundantly, and there is every encouragement offered to dense settlements.

Iron ore is very abundant in this section of the State, and pit coal has no limit. At the pits, two miles from the city coal may be obtained for \$3.00 per gross ton.

Among all of these pleasures there are many things not quite so pleasant. Snakes are plenty in the forests and the climate acts equally favorably upon them to insure large growth. The inhabitants are frequently blessed with their visits in their dwellings. The snakes cannot, however, endure civilization any more than the Indians, and recede before the thick Hosiery settlements. The name of the insects at this season of the year is Legion, and it would require a dictionary of *bugology*, not in my possession, to enumerate them.

Yours,
SYMPHON

WHAT NEXT? Chief Justice Chase has declared himself more in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party than the Republican; and at the first hint of such a party treason, as it is thought to be by some. Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent* pitched into the Chief Justice hammer and tongs. But what do we see now in the erratic course of the erratic Theodore Tilton? New York *Sun* that he is actually striving to make the democratic party a more influential political engine, by trying to add to its ranks all the women in the land. Let readers judge if this is not true. Mr. Tilton, on the 8th of June offered the following resolution at a meeting of the executive committee of the Equal Rights association in New York, and it was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Miss Susan B. Anthony, through various published writings in the *Revolution*, has given the world to understand that the hope of the Woman's Rights cause rests more largely with the Democratic party than with any other portion of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That Miss Anthony be requested to attend the approaching National Democratic Convention in New York, July 4th, for the purpose of fulfilling this cheerful hope by securing, in the Democratic platform a recognition of woman's right to elective franchise.

Female suffrage is one of Mr. Chase's pets, it being a part of what he calls impartial suffrage, and as Mr. Chase has made his declaration of what the platform must be, substantially, on which he will consent to be placed for the Presidency, it looks more as if Mr. Tilton was supporting Mr. Chase, in spite of his hot abuse of a short time ago, than opposing him. If Mr. Chase runs for the Presidency, the *Independent* will go for him, we do not much doubt.

T. C. Callicott, and Enright, convicted of defrauding the Government in the matter of revenue on whisky distillation, have been confined in the Albany penitentiary, had their heads shaved, and have been invested with the prison uniform. Callicott, who was speaker of the N. Y. Assembly a few years since, is sentenced to two years confinement, and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

SINGULAR.—The Manchester Journal says a soldier of the 5th Vt. named Williams, who was wounded in one of the battles of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, has ever since carried the ball in his head. It entered under his left eye and lodged above and back of the palate, whence the surgeons dared not extract it. On the night of May 22d, while asleep, Mr. Williams was awakened by a choking sensation, and being unable to clear his throat, with his fingers drew out in great pain what proved to be the bullet, in a very ragged shape, which had remained there for over two years. The bullet weighed a little over one ounce.

The Dominion in Canada, it is stated, has adopted the following device for the new national flag: "A white field, containing a garland of autumnal maple leaves, bound with the Order of the Garter, and surmounted with an imperial crown, a beaver, and a number of maple leaves in the centre."

AUCTION SALE!!

3,000 WORTH OF GOODS!

In the commodious rooms over

A. S. Hyde's Store,

MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS,

Every day at private sale, and evening at Auction, until the stock is sold.

The subscriber will sell as above indicated, a large stock of Goods at Auction consisting of new and second-hand

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Such as Pants, Vests, Coats, &c. Also, Brussels Carpeting, Oil Cloth, and Rush Carpeting. Also, a lot of Fancy Goods of every description, too numerous to mention. A fine lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ITS ASSETS ARE NEARLY

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ANNUAL INCOME,

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS,

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Annual Dividends, 50 Per Cent.

All its Policies are Non-Forfeiting! No restriction on Travel, Location or Employment! Dividends upon the full Premiums paid on all its Tables!

Notes taken if desired for half of the Premium for the first four years, and in case of death, they are paid by the Dividends and given up and not deducted from the Policy, and

The Full Amount of Insurance is Paid.

It has paid in losses to its Policy Holders over \$500,000, and has never collected a claim during the 17 years of its existence. No extra Premiums charged for insuring Females, Railroad Employees or Seamen

A Policy in the Phoenix is properly called a Whole World Policy. It permits the insured to travel or reside at will anywhere in the United States or Europe, at any season of the year, without extra charge.

For Franklin, Grand Island and Lumber Companies, A. L. BARRICK, State Agent, Rutland, Vt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE would give this notice to our former 1st day of June, 1868, we shall sell our goods for

STRICTLY CASH

—AND—

ONE PRICE!!!

Having had sufficient experience in the credit system of doing business, we have concluded to make friends and patrons, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1868, we shall sell our goods for

READY MADE CLOTHING

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Which under this plan we will agree to sell 15 per cent less than any other firm in town that do business on the credit system.

Take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

SMITH & FOSTER,

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ASAHEL S. HYDE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

First Class Groceries!!

DARROW BLOCK, ST. ALBANS, VT.

Consisting in part of

Flour, Pork, Fish,

Sugar, Tea, &c., &c.

GOODS AT ONE DOLLAR.

Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers' Agency for the sale of

DRY GOODS,

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At an equal price of

ONE DOLLAR

For each article. Our goods are all new and of first class quality, direct from the Manufacturers.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL!!

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LEATHER BELTING

Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

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And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hemlock Harness Leather, Patent Collar and Busset, Grain and Split Skirting and Winkler, Hard and soft Dash, Emancipated Oil Top and

GRAIN BOOT LEATHER.

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CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH,

Which we offer at a low cash figure.

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10,000 ROLLS

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Of different patterns.

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THE subscriber offers for sale to the people of St. Albans, Franklin County and vicinity, a very well selected stock of choice

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Perfumeries and Fancy Articles generally such as are kept in a first class City Drug Store.

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Choice Druggists' Groceries!

Such as pure spices, Cream Tartar, Soda, Mustard, Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Farina, Corn Starch, Wheaton Grits, &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared

And Druggists' and Physicians' orders solicited. This store will not be undersold by any on goods of the same quality, but will sustain, at all events, its reputation for cheapness and reliability, and in all cases we shall be happy to receive our customers, and wait on them with proper care and attention.

Dr. A. M. Plant, late of Milton, will be pleased to receive all his friends and acquaintances.

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Pure Liquors constantly on hand for medicinal purposes.

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And on other occasions where Band and String Music is required.

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Flour, Grain, Feed,

Butter, Pork, Fish,

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And indeed an assortment consisting of articles too numerous to mention, but all such as are needed for family use, and at the most reasonable prices. Call and examine our stock and prices, and satisfy yourselves.

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